Saturday, July 20, 1895.

NIGHT CROWDS IN MUSEUMS. Natúral Bistory Treasures Bave a Great Inscination for the Unlearned.

It is only on two nights in the week, Tuesdays and Thursdays, that the American fauseum of natural history is open to the public, and the way in which it is patronized shows how well the poorer classes appreciate these chances of seeing one of the finest collections of the kind on earth, says the New York Tribune. The hours are eight to ten o'clock. The man who has been working all day long goes with his wife and children and the young women who have worked in stores or who have been thumping the typewriting machine go by the scores.

The section of the gigantic sequoia is up in the rooms filled with birds, the animals and butterflies that the visitors find their greatest enjoyment. Goalong with a group of these persons. They will stand aghast at the size of the condor, shudder at the negrocoop, turn away in disgust from the vultures, fall in love with the humming birds and, when they come to the parrots, the Ananias of the party will tell some tale of a bird of which he knew. Many make a careful study of the excellent groups of American birds that are on exhibition, with their nests, eggs and environments. So natural arc these that often one may hear some youngster exclaim with glee that he had seen that bird roaming about the park.

Up on the floor devoted to the silent horror at the groups of gorillas, chimpanaces and and ourang-outangs, laugh monkeys, look with wonder at the giant manatee and stand aghast at the colossal skeleton of Jumbo.

in the room given up to butterflies and labor. moths. Here are to be seen some of nature's greatest triumphs in coloring, smattering of so many things, but and the envious "Oha!" that go up at the sight of the beautiful butterflies of Central America and northern South

All through the building on these before him. they have only the vaguest knowledge. It is unwise, extremely unwise, for a an erroneous statement of a pateriumillas. He is pounced upon at once, sailed questions about the next bird, and, willing or not willing, is dragged through the songless aviary, with an tell awful fibs about this bird or that. He escapes from the other floors only by solemnly swearing that he has reading. hazy ideas about the difference between a cow and a camel, and thinks the house fly and dragon fly are almost

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DONKEY. How she Bought the Asimal at a Great

Eargain from & Peasant. During Queen Victoria's recent sojourn at Cimiez she was necustomed virons of Nice in a little carriage

or three years ago, and one morning culture was passing along the border of the Mora lake when a peasant went by leading at the end of a rope a well-built donkey, which would have been handsome had it not been so thin as to excite suspicion that its last meal had been scanty and many days before. The queen addressed the pensant and asked him if the beast was for sale.

"That depends upon the conditions. signorina," the man replied, "for if I sell him how will I be able to gain my

"How much did you pay for him?" "A hundred francs.

you can then buy another." It was thus that Jooko passed from

the peasant's possession into royal hands, and for the first time in his life had enough to eat.

The story of the adventure sprend The story of the adventure spread be concentrated on its work. Make it far and wide, and whenever the queen the first object to be able to fix and these attempts were unsuccessful, but most profitable study is that which i commodities in that easy-going land.

The next year, when her majesty returned to Acquisgrana, the master of When he viewed his fat body and tightly atretched, shining skin, covered with a gold-mounted harness, he exclaimed:

"I regret bitterly that I did not sell myself with my donkey."

FOR WOMEN'S WEAR.

COLLARS of ribbon and lace are in general use. The one object in making of natural philosophy opens up a field up these collars is to evolve some original idea either in shape, triuming or as it is unlimited, and a knowledge of combination.

Garze ribbon ruchings are very much liked for trimmings, especially in black on dark materials. There is nothing softer and prettier than a gauze ruching of black for the collar of a cape or a wrap.

Risnon ruchings are made by plaiting two or two-and a-half-inch ribbon in box plaits at one edge. This is set uponwide turned-over collars of velvet Some of these collars have revers extending to the waist line, and the ribbon plaiting is graduated to about half its width as it extends down the front.

THE use of ribbons is universal, and the variety to choose from is endless. Striped or brocaded gauze edged velvet ribbons, velvet-edged gauze ribbons, brocaded in velvet, and taffeta with brocaded stripes are among the novelties. The Dresden ribbons are growing more popular, and summer dresses of silk and wool will be profusely trimmed

Worth's Token of Gentitude. Worth, says the New York Mail and engineer. Express, had a peculiar way of showing his gratitude to Empresa Eugenie. Every year it was his custom to send her a large bouquet of Parma violets, tied with a mauve ribbon, on which his name was embroidered in gold. This whim could make or ruin a Parisian the shipments of green fruit.

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT THE INFLUENCE OF BOOKS

Prof. MeL san's Advice to Both Old and Young.

Judge a Mar by What He Reads-The Power of Concentration In Neces-Be Cultured.

A man may usually be known by the books he reads, as well as by the company he keeps, for there is a companlonship of books as well as of men, and one should rlways live in the best company, whether it be of books or men. dangerous, useless, irreligious, trushy and sensational books should be avoided, says the Jewish Messenger, not only as a sinful waste of time, but because such reading is demoralizing to the fast for fine culture. Such works are the poison weeds in the field of literature.

"Ignorance is the carse of God: knowledge the wings wherewith we fly a halting place for every one, but it is to heaven." Knowledge cannot be stolen from us. It connot be purchased or sold. We may be insolvent, and the speriff may come and sell our effects and leave us both homeless and penniless, but he cannot lay the law's hand upon the jewelry of our minds.

Endcavor to accumulate a choice and well-selected library, and add to it constantly as fast as your circumstances will permit. Money spent for good books is always well spent, and the investment will afford more profit, comfort and improvement than any other possibly can. Books introduce us into the best society; they by their percent bring us into the presence of the great est minds that have ever lived. We have what they said and did, we participate in their thoughts, their expemenagerie women and men look with rience becomes ours, and we feel as if they were our friends.

Genius is a rare gift, but every man at the lifelike postures of the smaller has talents of some kind, and all may acquire tact. Most of what men call genius is a talent for hard work. greatness was ever nequired without It is the women who got enthusuastic patient, persistent and well-directed

The superficial person who has a knows nothing well, may pride himself upon his gifts, but the wise man humbly confesses, like Newton, that he has America ought to make those pinned only been engaged in picking shells specimens almost contented with their upon the shore, while the great occan fate.

The most efficient eniture of all renights there is ever a throng of people The most efficient enture of all re-wishing to learn something of which solves itself into solf-culture. The education received at school and college in but a beginning, and is mainly valu visitor who may have some acquain- able in so far that it trains us in the tance with birds or beasts to correct habit of continuous application and facilitates self-education after a definite plan and system. Economy of time is as necessary to the student as to of your time as you would of your ever-increasing crowd behind him, to capital, in order that you may invest it wisely. Lay aside a certain number of hours every day for regular study and

It is only by meditation that a man can understand himself. Yet all other knowledge without this is selended bynorance. Close examination will be reqsiste for the forming of a true opinion of one's own powers, temper and disposition. Ignorance and self-conveit tend to make us overrate our personal ability. Common sense is defined as sound practical judgment: the prompt decision of imperverted reason. It is drawn by a sober-looking donkey practical wisdom applied to everyday named Joeko. The history of this re- affairs. The possession of sound comliable and highly prized animal is in- monacuso is a care and valuable gift and can only be acquired by thorough The queen was at Acquisgrana two self-knowledge and judiclous mental

Moral and intellectual philosophy is not only a useful and practical study. but it affords a valuable means of high culture and mental development. It teaches the principle of sound reason ing and emples the student to cultivate those habits of correct thought which are as necessary to suggest in life However, by attempting too many studies the student linears the risk of becoming superficial, and by devoting too much time to a single study must needed others. The chief objeof mental culture is not merely to fit the mind with other men's thought "I will give you two hundred, and and to be the passive recipient of their impressions of things, but to cularge our individual intelligence and render us more useful and efficient workers in our sphere of life.

To study effectively the mind must went out thereafter she was sure to hold your attention upon your stadies encounter at least a dozen emaciated. He who can do this has mastered many and hadly curried donkeys which she difficulties, and he who cannot do it was importuned to buy. Naturally will never succeed as a student. The the owners lost nothing except their conducted with a definite and special time, which is the least valuable of object, all reading, attention, observation and reflection being directed upon it for the time being. By theroughly mastering any given branch of knowl Joeko chanced to see his old donkey edge we render it much more valuable for use at any moment.

The study of the higher mathematics, besides being a mental discipline, in especially useful to one whose calling requires such knowledge. A course of mathematics is also a good preparation for any pursuit requiring liabits of close, exact reasoning, careful analysis and minute investigation. The study of investigation which is as lateresting the principles of each of the physical selences is not only a necessary part of a liberal education, but a most use-

ful and entertaining pursuit. Schools and meadernles, however useful, are not absolutely necessary to the attainment of the highest mental culture. Many of the greatest minds have been self-taught, and have reached the highest plane of intellectual development by persistent study and force of will. School education, even the best, very often fails of effect through the indolence of the student. The character of great men is essentially their own work. Education hand come from within, whether aided by all the arts of the schools or worked out under every difficulty by strength of will perse

RAILROAD RUMCLINGS.

A GAR motor is to be tried on the Secand avenue surface line in New York. A FISHERMEN'S railroad to Hudson bay is the unique project of a Quebec

It is now a misdemeanor for a child under fifteen years of age to jump from moving train within the corporate

limits of St. Louis. The railroad commissioners of Missourl have had their field of operation act was in grateful memory of her extended. They are now compelled to patronage at a time when her merest examine watermelons in order to check

ON THE ISLE OF PATMOS. A Visit Aniong Burns People Who Dwell

or Denneral Simplicity: Situated in the Ziponn son, which of Smyrna, and less than twenty-five miles from the mainland of Asia Minor, Patmos is ten miles long, five wide, and less than thirty in circumference. A narrow isthmus divides the Island into almost equal parts north and south, with Port Scala od the east and Port Merika on the west. Here stood the ancient city, and here St. John landed, writes Bishop New man in the New York Christian Advocate. The coast is deeply indented. The cliffs rise as if out of the sea. The valleys are deep and solemn. The mountain peaks attain an altitude of one thousand feet, from which we had a view of the islands and islets, of bay and sea, of vale and summits whose magnificence is beyond the limits of language. Here and there the palm and the olive, the fig and the mulberry, cypress and the oak, the almone and the pine, adorn the island and give industry to the people. Five thousand people dwell there in peace, industrious and quiet. Order reigns, and one policeman is the guardian of life and property. Patmos is one of the "forunate islea." No Tuck has trodden its soil; no mosque shadows its landscarce. The small covernment tax of twenty-five hundred dollars is annually carried by a deputy to the pasha of Rhodes. It has never had piracy nor slavery nor the plague. The air is clear and heavenly. The people are Greek Christians, gentle, intelligent and happy. As we passed through the streets they came to the door and

saluted us with genuine hospitality.

From the early dawn till our arrival, bold, massive, southwestern cliffs of Patmos, like some huge cyclopean wall rising from the sea, appeared to view, and against this dark background a solitary sail was seen, white in the morning light, moving slowly in the light breeze toward some neighboring sland. The approach was enchanting: hour after hour in the stillness of the dawn we drew neurer and nonrer; the illusion of nearness was fascinating. yet deceptive. The winds and the waves had indented the rock bound shore and carved out many a grotto which resonnded to the voice of the Now Mount Elias was distinct deep. ly seen, a thousand feet from sea level crowned with a white temple to the prophet, and anon the white city appeaced on the distant hitls which clus ter around the "Monastery of St. John the Divine." As it was near the Greek Easter, a month later than the Latin. an ancient custoin was observed, and the exterior of each dweiling was whitened in memory of the great event. Soon we entered the quiet harbor of La S-ala, land-locked, describing two-thirds of a circle wherein stops were at anchor. The lower town, the village of Scala, the principal port is on the east side of the isthmus, on the sheres of a quiet little bay, wherein one-third of the people live mostly merchants, who deal in figs, grapes and other fruits. The upper town is on 6 lofty hill, half an honr's ride up a steep road paved with huge round stones, hard to the foot of man and benst. Our arrival excited the little village. Men, women and children looked upon us wonderingly Crowds followed us, gave us flowers and welcomed us to their homes. At the gate of the monastery the monks received us in a formal and gracious manner, = in the 'Mor of St. John the Divine," on the "isle that is called Patmos.

ABOUT QUEEN VICTORIA.

Three Stories That Are Interesting Con-corning England's Sovereign. For many a year after her husband's death Queen Victoria would never consent to be photographed, save in very agabrious trim and with the prince consort's bust or portrait well in sight Much livelier now that she is much oldor, her majesty to-day sits for artists in grand array as well as everyday clothes, and some of her favorite jawels and laces have thus become well known to the public. The severely criticised ornaments bedecking the sovereign's head and chest on the julice coinage may be recognized as studies from netual jowels riuch beloved by her majesty. Sir Edvar Boehm had a hard time of it with outsiders when Gose coins were first breed, but he was amply compen sated by entogiums falling from royal and importal kips upon the charming way he had rendered that favorite neek-

Inco, brooks and eastings. The queen's money from the state is all paid up in advance to the Bist of March next, and so are all the annuities that are granted to the prince of Wales and the other members of the royal family, and Coutts', the bankers, are the only persons who know how the royal accounts stand. The thirty-six thousand pounds a year allowed for the children of the prince of Wales remains at the same amount as it was before the douth of the duke of Clarence, and this money will continue to be paid till six months after her majesty's demise.

On each anniversary-or the annual celebration of the queen's weddingthe beautiful painting of the marriage of her majesty is brought into the royal dining-room and decorated with white silk resettes. In this painting the queen's mother and the beautiful duchess of Sutherland, mistress of the robes, show to great advantage. The curtains also appears near the queen's left shoulder, held at the "carry" by a state officer, (the curtain or curtein is the pointless sword of King Edward the Confessor, considered an emblematic sign of mercy), and in the left hand background of the picture are two large burning tapers on the alter of the Chapel Poval, St. James', which were blown out by the archbishops of Canterbury and York immediately after the e-remony. These cances are still preserved, and will not be lighted again until required for a sacred ceremony, which, we trust, was not take place until all the young society people of to-day are bald-headed and have to wear

PEOPLE OF THE ORIENT.

THE maharajah of Kuch Behar, India, has given an order to a Birmingham firm to make for him a silver dessert service that will cost more than \$15,000. Tux empress downger of China has been relieved of all responsibility, but she is much worried over the question us to how many peacock's feathers she ought to wear on her new spring bon-

MATSUI, the new secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington, is only about twenty-seven years old. He is a graduate of the Imperial university Tokio, Mr. Matsui succeeds Mr. Miyaoki, who was recently transferred to Berlin.

THE AMERICAN HOG.

Some Specimens That Visit Receptions at Washington.

Disgraceful Conduct of Invited Guests at the Chinese Legation - Flagrant and Shameful Abuse of Hospitality.

The Chinese minister and Mme. Yang have only to signify their intention to give a ball for all Washington to ring their front door bell and leave cards in the fond hope of getting invited, says a writer in Kate Field's Washington. What official representatives of the oldest and most punctilious nation on earth think of such exhibitions of vulgar curiosity I don't know. If they judge the United States by the American hogs that guzzled champagne by the quart several years ago and invaded Castle Stewart without being asked, they have no reason to revise the popular opinion of the Flowery kingon as to outside barbarians. Fancy a Chinaman obtruding himself anywhere without an invitation or making a pig of himself with or without the right of entrance! Fancy a Chinaman forcing himself upon a stranger and boldly aggesting his presence at any func ion, public or private! It is about time for members of Washington society who nave a rag of self-respect left to protect cindly and courteous hosts, practically guests of the nation, from insulting imposition. I actually heard one woman say that were she invited to the Chinese legation she would take several "Would you dare take such a liberty

with any European embassy or legation?" I asked

"Then why except the Chinese?" "Because they are not white and do not understand English."

I was so shocked at the callons brutality of this confession as to be speechless. It opened up vistas of similar possibilities from similar sources, and when I felt the jam on entering the Chinese legation I wondered how many carried out the intention of my fair barbarian.

No pains were spared by the Chinese ninister and Mme. Yang to honor their American guests. Artistic decorations. music, a teeming supper table, all attested the thoughtful consideration given to the first function in the new ogation by the new regime. Every prospect pleased and only certain Americans were vile. Some masque-raded as persons who were known not to be in town; others walked in without the shadow of an excuse; several romen appeared in bonnets, and a coningent of men made a Chinese wall of hemselves around the supper table, and ate, and ate, and ate, until methought they "swelled wisibly before my werry heyes," as Sam Weller would have remarked had he been present. These noble specimens of the American og recalled the weman who, being a constant attendant at afternoon recepions where elaborate lunches were served, was asked low she could stuff herself so unconscionably immediately after dinner.

"Dinner!" retorted the tramp in velvet. "You don't know what you're talking about. I board!" Perhaps the wallow-tailed Chio-American wall was composed of boarders who were seizing he opportunity of their lives. As there as not a blush among them I blush for tirem.

Whoever imagines because the Chinese belong to the antipodes and do not speak English that they are not keen observers and quickly inform themcives on subjects foreign to their civilization, little appreciates the subtlety of race that was the light of the world when Europe groped in darkness and the Americas were unknown. The fact that these interesting and picturesque people are strangers should appeal to thivalry rather than to ignorant curiosity. As, however, the latter element seems to abide within the skins of an aggressive self-seeking minority that hang on the skirts of Washington soriety, the law of self-preservation warrants a demand on the part of the Chinese minister and Mme. Yang that cards of invitation shall be presented at future festivities under their roof. Thus only can the American hog be climinated from functions now marred by his unseemly presence.

SEA ANEMONE AND BARNACLE. An Odd Pair of Chums to De Seen in the Aguarium at Castle Garden.

The sea anemone is very sensitive. It closes at a hostile or thoughtless touch, not rapidly, for it can't do anything very rapidly, but as rapidly as it can, curling its tentacles inward and covering them over with Its outer skin and flattening it down upon the rock, says the New York Sun. But it is not disturbed by its friends. In one of the amaller glass tanks at the city's aguarinm at Castle Garden there are several little sea anemones taken from spiles and stones about the battery. In the same tank, almost within reach of these ancmones, are some common barnacleslittle ones, half an inch or so in diameter. Lacking in beauty as the barnaele may be, it is provided with a most wonderful hand-like member, which it throws up from its shell, with which it sweeps the water for food, the minute animalcula upon which it feeds.

One of these barracles is so close to one of the little an emones that when he flings his not it almost or quite touches the tips of the anemone's tentacles, which spread out from the top of the anemone's trunk fike the most delicate and feathery of branches of the tiniest little tree. But the anemone doesn't close up a' bit; here, down deep in the tank, its branches wave in the gentle agitated water, as delicate as they are, they might do in the gentlest zephyrs on the land, and they wave and wave as the barnacle throws its nct. Perhaps the sea anemone has its own benefit in mind through all this, for it is quite probable that the agitation of the water brings to it food that it might not otherwise receive; but, however that may be, the fact remains that the little anemone that would close at the slightest touch of an' enemy is quite undisturbed by anything its friend and neighbor the barnacle might do.

Needed a Change.

There are some things which even the poor may get more of than is necessary. The Indianapolis Journal tells that a weary and hungry man fell from sheer faintness by the wayside. A crowd gathered at once, and anofficious bystander bustled forward, shouting: "Stand back! Give him air!" The fainting man rallied and sat up. "Air." he gasped. "Give me air? Why. gentlemen, I've had nothing but air for WORLD'S FAIRS NEXT YEAR,

Mexico Gives Invitations for April-Ber-Two countries are to hold world's fairs in 1896-one in the old world and one in the new... To Americans, the international exhibition of industries and fine arts, which is to be opened under the shadow of the Castle of Chapultepec, within two miles of the capital of Mexico, April 2, next year, undoubtedly will be the more interesting, espe-

cially from a commercial point of view Mexico, under the rule of President Diaz, has had the opportunity in the last few years to cultivate the great resources of the republic; and is now looking for purchasers of her products, as well as for bidding for the sale of things she needs. She wants many things in return for her cereals and fruits, coffee and cotton. She wants agricultural machinery and tools, equipment of all kinds for her railroads, machinery to develop her mines printing presses, books and paper pianos, canned meats and the thou cands of things which the United States has to sell, and which this country, through its advantages o'neighborhood, should furnish with more benefit to her self than any other nation.

The exposition is to be a permanen colony. The Mexican government will admit free all material and machinery to be used in the construction of exposition buildings. The railroads and steamship companies v/ill charge less than half the regular sariff on freight articles intended for 't will be admitted practically free, being imported as in bond. Sig. Ignacia Lejarano, the official mayor of the federal government, is acting as director general, and the local directory includes some of the most prominent men of the city and the republic. In this country California, Oregon, Nebraska, Kentucky and Iowa liave al eady appointed state commissioners to look after their interests, and Chicago has lost no time in organizing a stock company to build the exposition palaces.

Berlin will also hold an industrial exposition next year. The managers, having issued their invitations, are now engaged in looking after the comfort expected visitors, and, having control of the prices to be charged in the restaurants, have arranged matters s that all who come can find good entertainment, according to their means One of the features will be the sports exhibition. There will be a great display of firearms, showing their histor ical development, and a museum of rare objects of the chase and hunting trophics. A dog show will be held and competitive trials of guns.

DESERT CATERPILLARS. No Wonder That the In lians Used to Think

They I cil from the Skies. The Colorado desert had a visitation this year which it is fervently hoped by the few enterprising people who have started agricultural enterprises in that freary region will not be repeated.

The entire country from the Colorado river to Palm Springs has been avested with caterpillars. They are like the tobacco worm, says the San Francisco Chronicle, and there have been millions of these miserable pests devouring every green blade in sight. So sudden is their appearance that the Indians, before they became civilized thought that they fell from the skies and ate them.

one month ago, and it at one time looked as though they would take everything. Killing them by hand was the only effectual way to get rid of them. As many as thirty-seven and forty would be lodged on a single vine. Some vines were stripped in an incredibly short space of time, and it seemed hardly possible that heavy foliaged vines could be so denuded in a few moments. The worms, not content with eating the leaves and the tender shoots, also ate the young fruit, destroying big bunches with machine-like rapidity The only protection was to have water flowing completely around the entire ranch so as to keep them from crossing. So voracious is this miserable worm that it crawls up high apricot trees and chews down the tender shoots.

promises to be very early. These worms have appeared in various vincstretch of country so completely infest train, in speaking of them, said: "Every blade of grass around Mampossession.

GIRLS AND FOOTBALL

Their Attempt Proved a Farre-It is with unbounded satisfaction. says an English writer, that I learn that the attempt which was made recently to play football in public by women was even more ridiculous than I dared Hoped it would be. Anyone who has seen a match at association football played must have been impressed with its total unsuitability as a woman's game, however modified to suit her limited strength and fleetness of foot, and greater ausceptibility to injury as

To endeavor to emulate, in however

Curiosity, and the very reasonable anticipation that the spectacle might not be again presented, brought together an attendance of many thousands. The majority came to scott,

even, half an bour of the ridiculous exhibition of women, who had not even taken the trouble to learn the rules of the game, sufficing. The "rhtional dress" evelists' cause is

appear to be the tights of the theater.

They are not members of the ballet

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Semi-Annual Fashion a Their appearance in Palm valley Cntalogue, published Sept. soth, and mailed free pon application; listing and instrating with over 2.0

created considerable alarm, as the grape crop is unusually heavy and yards in other parts of the state, but it is much to be doubted whether there has ever before been seen so enormous a ed. Will Stoddard, on the overland moth Tank has six fighting for its

As early as January Mr. Gilmour was warned by an Indian who was working for him to expect the visitation, but as the man could give no reason his prophecy was scorned. The devastation of the vineyards here would mean a great injury to California.

They Tried to Play It in England, But

compared with man.

small a way, the game played by men apt -ly could but be a burlesque, and a very poor burlesque it was that was presented.

and they certainly did not remain to Quite a moiety did not remain to scoff

suffering badly from this kind of thing. As if knickerbockers and stockings, or gaiters, were not enough to ask the public to accept, the spectacle is now and then seen on the Portsmouth road -and Rotten Row of the cyclist, male and female-of women riding in what

doing the thing out of bravado, but merely women who have not the good sense and taste to see how far they can go; and their male connections seem to know no better.

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